

NUMBER 6.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1845.

His chambers in the silent halls of death,
We go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave,
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."
R.

"GOD AND LIBERTY."
LENGTTON, TUESDAY, JULY 8.
THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—THE SLAVE
TRADE.

6-Under take to prove very seriously, that the neutral flag covers all the cargo, although it belongs to the enemy. But that author is absolutely on the side of neutrals, and seems to have written for no other purpose than to plead their cause. He first lays down his principles, which he takes for granted, and then draws from them several deductions suit his case. The method is very convenient.

In 1841, it is signed at London "by the five powers." In the mean time, subsequent to the projection and before the signing of the treaty by the French Minister, M. Thiers meditates the extension of the French power over the Levant and Asia Minor, by creating a revolt in Egypt, and placing before the throne, Mohammed Ali, in power, and by conquest overthrowing the Ottoman Empire. M. Guizot, the Minister at St. James, is outwitted; Russia, Prussia, Austria and

Some pastmaster of the kid glove, who cravat, and Paelele genius, in some magazine story, tells of a heroine with an *extremely small waist*. Forthwith the silly girl ties herself with silk-rod and canvas, till a man would sooner put his

✶ We are pained to learn that the giant nephew of the great and good W. Harrison, W. H. H. Taylor, Esq., has been proscribed from the place of postmaster at Cincinnati, by Mr. Polk!

No neutrality between parties, shall prevent us from denouncing such acts of *T. any*.

We have read the strictures of that controlled man, LEWIS BROWN, of the C.

purpose of preventing the trade in slaves, white ones are advertised and under the protection of the law, in Christian countries, situated in the vicinity of Europe itself.

HAIL STORM.—We regret to learn that a very hail storm passed through a portion of Fife and the adjoining counties, on Thursday, which did much injury to the crops. The hail is represented as being the severest within memory of the residents. In nearly every instance, within its traces, the crops were blown to the ground, the corn, wheat, &c., &c., destroyed or greatly injured.—*St. Louis Rep.*

[illegible]

PERIFOCAL SPECTACLE
new and superior article of American
manufacture, for sale by the RAYMOND
OPTICAL CO., 154 N. 4th St., St. Paul,
Minn. This spectacle is highly recommended
by Lardner, Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia,
Mussey of Cincinnati, President Lind
Nashville University, and several other
gentlemen, who have tested their superi-
ority which consists in rendering the eye per-
fectly comfortable, and in enabling the wear-
er to renew their sight, and thus especially to en-
joy an uneasy or painful sensation in the
the ordinary glasses, are perfectly re-
call and give them in trial. Try Gold Spec-
tacle of extra quality and finish, with Perifocal
at New York prices—\$9.15, \$14.75, \$19.75.

L. O. W.
 by Dr.
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PRO-SLAVERY.

From the Lexington Inquirer.

PROGRESS AND ABOLITION.

The world abounds in this time with doctrines which are destitute of all merit, save novelty and extravagance, and with inflated vocabularies which condescend to the belief that they are the chosen apostles of the new lights, and scheming speculators who trade in paradoxes and patent-right philanthropy.

Amidst the motley mass of the real and imaginary discoveries and inventions of the present age, of course, much that is useful and excellent in its kind is produced. But in the estimation of the wisest, it is considered very questionable, whether the world is, or not, losing as much of the glories and excellencies of the past, in the process of change, as it gains by the inventions and improvements of the present times. The arguments which are adduced in favor of the position that all classes in this country were happier half a century ago than they now are, comprise truth and reason enough to make them more than plausible. If, then, the "mores majorem" of Roman veneration—the tried and approved customs of our ancestors, are so sacred and precious to be lightly assailed in any respect, what must a patriotic and reverential people think of a scheme, which, under the alluring and delusive name of "human progress," aims, at one blow, to demolish landmarks reared and ordained by the wisdom of ages, and the necessities of mankind? Much indignation and biting invective are hurled against such arguments as these. It is said, that they are unworthy of the spirit of the age; that they are unworthy to be except by the Chinese; and that the advancing tide of "human progress," towards human perfection, sweeps majestically over such antiquated prejudices, and buries the past, with its sympathies and obligations in an oblivion, which the deplorable and short-sighted policy of our ancestors deserves. In a word, that "progress" demands the immediate abolition of slavery in Kentucky, that abolitionism and progress are identical.

If these philosophic lovers of their kind, would deign to read the lesson which the history of civilization imparts, they would discover that no concerted and premeditated movements, either of political, or moral force, ever has, or probably, ever can produce such an effect as directly improving the condition, and promoting the interests of the human race, as they profess to believe would be the result of the immediate abolition of slavery. And they would further learn that instead of the real progress of the world, in improvement, being accelerated by such a movement, it would, in fact, be obstructed as far as the wreck and ruin of a mighty convulsion could obstruct.

Let us, in our leisure, assume some suitable starting point in the history of the civilized world, and trace the ancient channels of this mighty tide of human progress. Let us examine whether the welfare and advancement of the human race were most promoted by sudden efforts, or the gradual natural process of necessary change. The inevitable result of such an investigation, is conviction in every rational and unprejudiced mind, that the one invariable rule of Divine Providence, has been, and will be, that all great, social and moral changes affecting the mass of mankind, must be the gradual effects of continuing causes. It would be as reasonable to expect to find fertility in the ashes and lava of a volcanic eruption, as to anticipate permanent good to the human family, from a sudden and convulsive social movement; such as the immediate abolition of slavery in Kentucky necessarily would be.

Without advertising particularly to the various other events and principles, which, in the rotation of political and social existence, had lent their impetus to the wonderful and complex machinery of advancing civilization, let us briefly glance at the demolition of the feudal system. That vast fabric, although it bore little resemblance in its details to the institution of domestic slavery in this country, presents nevertheless, in its double aspect of long, and deeply fixed, municipal and social relations, the most striking analogy in modern history. In the march of improvement, the feudal system has been swept away with all its gorgeous and heroic incidents. The days of chivalry are past. By what means was this important change effected? Was it by the action of an anti-feudal society of over zealous members, stimulated by puffy doctims about "progress" and the "spirit of the age," and such stereotyped trash? Was it by national legislation, or physical force? No. Was it the work of a day, a year, or even a century? No. It was the result of decay on the one side, and invigoration on the other, that from a thousand causes, physical, social, religious, and political, became a part of the inevitable necessity of existence, which devout men denominated "the providence of Almighty God," and which the heaven-daring skeptics of these times, style "the natural progress of man towards perfection." It was a substantial triumph of the oppressed millions over their iron-handed oppressors; achieved in the only manner, and by the only means by which such triumphs ever have been, or can be accomplished.

If, indeed, there be evils connected with Slavery, why not banish them by imperious legislation, rather than the wrongs, so far as that redress is compatible with the continuance of the institution; and if the abolition of Slavery, should ever become a desirable object, the same high considerations indicate the necessity of first adapting the negro to the reception of the boon of liberty. But it remains yet to be shown, that the classes in other lands, who perform the menial duties of life, are in any respect happier, or more comfortable than the slaves are in Kentucky. And it is highly questionable, whether any attempted partial reform of the seeming abuses of slavery, would have a general beneficial tendency, for the reason that the general condition of the slaves, is already undergoing a gradual amelioration, the steadiness and certainty of which, would be likely to be disturbed by a formal attempt at interference of any kind. Such has already been, to a certain extent, the effect of abolitionism even while at a distance.

The abolitionists, conscious of the weakness of the position, that the negro would be benefited by emancipation, do not urge it with half the zeal, with which they press the argument that slavery is the greatest of curses to the master. To prove this point, they assume moral and religious grounds in the very teeth of the Scriptures. They further assume, as axiomatic, that "wealth, numbers in new countries, literature, industry, the mechanic arts, scientific agriculture, &c., are indispensable elements of national prosperity and glory, and then plunge into statistics to show how superior New York is to Virginia, and Ohio to Kentucky. These are the most specious fallacies used by these philosophers, and their ingenuity raises them to something like the dignity of argument. It is true, that the various ingredients detailed, are, in their proper spheres, incidents to national greatness; but in reference to "wealth," it may be said, that the more equal distribution which distinguishes the wealth of Kentucky and Virginia, (where there is no

AGRICULTURE.

From the Lexington Inquirer.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

The arrival of the steam packet, Britannia, we have our European journals to the 4th of May.

MARKETS.—As the neglected and consumption falling off. Cotton has advanced to 1 1/2 for per lb., and a large business was done in it. It is considered, however, a mere speculative movement, in consequence of the Oregon question, and that prices will recede again. Stock on hand 860,000 lbs. against 656,000 same time last year. Flour was depressed and as dull as ever. In American Provisions large transactions were daily taking place. Beef and Pork have both advanced. Butter has declined. Flax is rising. Hides little inquiry. Tallow the same. Seeds have fallen. Tobacco unchanged. Turpentine a small advance.

Money was more in demand, though unaccompanied by any advance in the rate of interest.

American Stocks, no transactions, on account of the Oregon war bubble, which deserves to be laughed at by every sensible man on both sides of the water.

Business generally very good.

The Weather had changed from very dry to showery, and was very favorable to the spring crops when the Britannia sailed.

Prince Albert is expected to lay the foundation-stone of the agricultural college at Cirencester.

EXTRAORDINARY LARGE SHEEP.—The Exeter Flying Post says, on Thursday last, in the presence of several persons, the living weight of Mr. Thomas Kingdon's extraordinary wether sheep, Goliath, of the New Devon Breed, was taken at Chapel St. Martin, Thornton, when it weighed 345 lbs! It is a beautiful sheep (we doubt it), all animals of so large a size are unusually scarce. Having prepared a kettle of very strong ley, which is kept at boiling heat on the furnace, a sufficient number of peaches to cover the surface is dropped into it, and there allowed to remain until the outer surface skin begins to break, which, if the ley is sufficiently strong, will require but a few moments. They are then taken out—some one being ready to take them up, one at a time, and rub off the downy scurf with a coarse rough cloth. When this is well done, the skin of the fruit will resemble that of the nectarine in smoothness. As they are thus cleaned (rubbed) they are at once dropped into cold water to prevent the discoloring effect of the ley. They are then carefully sorted, and packed in boxes with the skins broken, and put aside for the branded preserve; those from which slight specks may have been cut, or which may be otherwise imperfect, will do for the simple preserves. In order that those last may suffer no damage, whilst the others are in the process of making, they are packed away with alternate layers of crushed lump sugar, in the proportion of 4 lbs. of sugar to 5 lbs of fruit. They remain thus for twelve hours, if necessary.

The fruit selected for the branded preserve is now weighed. Take, say, 15 lbs. of crushed lump or loaf sugar, to which add water sufficient to dissolve it; beat up the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; which, with the shells broken up, add to the syrup. Let the syrup now boil freely for five minutes, carefully skimming off the froth that will rise; then strain through a linen napkin. This syrup, now perfectly clear and free from all impurities, is sufficient in which to boil 10 lbs of peaches. Enough are put in the kettle, at a time, to cover the surface, and there kept at a steady boil for fifteen minutes, each boiling being spread on a dish to cool, until all are boiled. The jars in which they are thus boiled, extracts so much of the juice of the fruit, that it will not answer to put them away in. But with the addition of a small quantity of spirit, it makes the richest cordial imaginable—a pure *cane de peche*, richer far than the *cane de noyau*. A fresh syrup is now prepared, in the same manner as before, and as the springing season advances, Catch war and vengeance from the glances! And when the warrens' mouthings loud, Have in wild confusion the battle shout, And the shouts of vict'ry are heard, Like shouts of flame on midnight pall: There shall thy fiery glances glow, And covering faces fall beneath Each radiant arrow that strikes below: The lovely messenger of death!

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS IN PARIS.—An agricultural congress, after the fashion of the scientific associations, which meet yearly in England, and in various kindreds of the continent, is to assemble in Paris, for the first time, on the 15th of May, under the presidency of the Duc Decazes. The meeting is intended to be a yearly one. The present session will last for six weeks; and the grand *referendaire* will open to the congress the grand conservatory of the Luxembourg.—*New Farmer's Journal*.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—Professor Liebig has an excellent article on this subject in the last number of the Agricultural Magazine. We wish we had room for the whole of it, but can merely give the closing paragraph. "Intelligent farmers must strive to give to the soil the manuring substances in such a state, as to render possible their acting favorably on the plants during the whole time of their growth. Art must find out the means of reducing the solubility of the manuring substances to a certain limit; in a word, of bringing them into the same state, in which they exist in a most virgin soil, and in which they can be best assimilated by the plants. The whole attention of chemists should be directed to the attainment of this end. I am myself occupied with a series of experiments which lead me to hope, that in one long winter, and will be solved. If it succeed, as I have no doubt it will, in combining the efficacious elements of manure in such a way as that they will not be washed away, in this manner the injurious consequences of the present system of draining be removed, agriculture will be based upon certain principles as well as arranged manufactures. Manufactures of manure will be established, in which the farmer can obtain the most efficacious manure for all varieties of soils and plants. Then no artificial manure will be sold, whose exact amount of efficacious elements is not known, and this amount will be the scale for determining its value. In the application of such rationally compounded manures, the good-will of the farmers must be brought to bear for perfection. If, then, by the united efforts of the agriculturist and the farmer the best proportions are ascertained, a new era will arrive in practical farming. Instead of the uncertainty of mere empiricism, all the operations of agriculture will be carried on with certainty; and instead of waiting the results of our labors with anxiety and doubt, our minds will be filled with patience and confidence."

CULTURE OF CABBAGES BY SLIPS.—Take healthy sprouts; cut them off close to the stalk of the cabbage; let them lie in a dry, cold place two or three days. The cauterizing of the wounds is much assisted by applying a little wood-ashes to them.—Plant the cabbages, and they require no further trouble. Valuable sorts may thus be preserved unchanged, and a regular succession obtained throughout the year. Cabbages, I am told, are improved by having lime-rubbish incorporated with the soil in which they are grown.—*Gar. Chron.*

TO MAKE A EWE OWN HER LAMB.—A friend of mine, the other day in my hearing, told a party who was complaining of his ewes deserting their lambs, that once, when such a circumstance occurred to him, he tried many ways to make the lam take to its offspring; amongst others, by holding the ewe by the head, while the lamb attempted to suck; that one morning, being engaged in a farm, a little dog happened to run up; he barked vigorously at the strugglers, and frightened away the lamb, but the natural instinct of affection in the mother for its offspring was by the circumstance aroused; she immediately freed herself from restraint, and interposed her protection by attacking the intruder. Her alarm was suffered to continue for a minute or two when the dog was turned out. The sequel to the anecdote was, that the ewe took the lamb from that time and that whenever my friend found a similar case he always adopted a similar remedy, and invariably found it to succeed.—*Id.*

the South, and not, I presume, peculiar to this part of it, although I have never, in many peregrinations, seen it elsewhere. The fruit has a singular dark red color, with a whitish bloom, larger than the damson; flesh coarse-grained, firm, and hardiness, and excessively sour; skin tough and stringy; ripens in August; sometimes remaining their fruit until after frost. The tree is of vigorous growth, and makes an excellent stock for working other sorts on. It is most commonly found in old pastures. I presume it is allied to Kentuck's Canada plum, though not at all to any of our delicious varieties of the Chickasaw plum.

PLEM MARMALADE.—Take the plums from which the juice has dripped for making jelly, and add them to a syrup, made as follows, in the proportion of one part of sugar to two of plums. Boil an hour, until the syrup and pulp become one stiff mass; then strain through a colander. Put the strained pulp again in the kettle, and boil until thoroughly done, stirring with a paddle all the while, and you will have a fine marmalade. The residue, left in the colander, is spread on shallow dishes and dried in the sun, then packed away in jars for making tarts.

Jugoslavite, Adams Co. Miss. Jan. 17, 1845.

PRESERVE FRESH MEAT.—We gave a very good article on the subject in our last, and now add another. But, first, animals should be properly butchered, or it is of no use to attempt to keep the meat. They must be killed at one day in the winter and double that time in the summer, before being killed; for when not tolerably clear of food the flesh will almost immediately spoil in hot weather. As soon as the meat comes into the house let it be carefully examined and wiped, and if it has been blown by flies, that part must be cut off and thrown away. It should then be kept covered with a cloth, first scattering a mixture of salt with pepper, or ginger, or mustard, or any spices over it in small to the fly. Now put into the ice-house, the well, into the cellar, or a wire sieve, hung up in cool, dry and windy place as can be found. Pieces of charcoal, or a complete envelope of ice, is very good method to preserve fresh meat.

MANURE FOR ONIONS.—I have always succeeded in the following way, being the surest and most economical: Take off about 4 inches of the earth on the surface, the length and width of your bed, so that the ground under be solid. Spread straw-dung well over, about 4 inches in thickness, and then cover the same over with the earth taken from the surface. Sow your seeds rough, and you are almost sure of an abundant crop; and the land is the best for Parsnips and Carrots the following year.—*Id.*

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MISCELLANY.

TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When freedom from her mountain height
"Hurled her standard high and free,
She tore the stars of glory from the sky,
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with her gorgeous dyes,
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped it with the colors of the sea,
With streaks from the morning light;
Then, from her mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-brother down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.
Myriads of monarchs of the cloud!
Who reared aloft their regal form,
To hear the trumpet sounding loud,
And see the flag of glory stream;
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And roll the thunder-drum of heaven!
The child of the sun to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free—
To hoist the banner of the free—
To ward away the battle-stroke,
And bid the blinding suns afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war.
The heralding of victory!
Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high;
When speaks the signal trumpet's tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
"Eye to the life blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the gleaming bayonet—
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn,
To where thy anterior glories burn,
And as his springing sword advances,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!
And when the warren's mouthings loud,
Have in wild confusion the battle shout,
And the shouts of vict'ry are heard,
Like shouts of flame on midnight pall: There shall thy fiery glances glow, And covering faces fall beneath Each radiant arrow that strikes below: The lovely messenger of death!"

Flag of the sea! on ocean's wave,
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,
When dark, catering on the gale,
Sweep darkly round the belled ship,
And, as the wind blows wildly back,
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy colors fly,
In triumph o'er the closing eye.
Flag of the free heart's holy home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have led the welkin down;
And all thy lines were born in heaven!
Forever that standard sheet,
Where brethren of the world before us
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

MAINS OF HONOR.—Whilst Queen Mary lay between life and death, only animated by a hope which every day became fainter, the conduct of her young husband was by no means edifying to her Court. Fortunately the Queen had chosen Maids of Honor whose correctness of life became unimpeachable—who were not only ladies of approved virtue, but ready to battle if any audacious offender offered an incivility. Of this pious-spirited spirit, the beautiful Lady Magdalen Bacre, who married, in the next reign, Viscount Montague, afforded a signal instance. One day as she was at her dressing, King Philip, who had observed a small window which lighted her dressing-room from a corridor at Hampton Court, contrived to open it far enough to put in his arm, when the fair Maid of Honor, justly indignant at a liberty she never conceded, took up a staff which stood in a corner, and gave the intruding arm so sound a rap, that Philip was glad to draw it back in a hurry, and to make a speedy retreat. He took no offence to this specimen of an English lady's spirit, but was ever afterwards observed to treat the heroines of the staff with remarkable deference. The fair Bacre was of so stately a presence that she towered above all the ladies of the Court in height. She was Maid of Honor afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, but was accustomed to speak with infinite scorn of the immorality of her Court, when compared to that of Queen Mary.—*Miss Sicland's Queen of England.*

SLAVERY.—This subject has of late assumed an increased importance in the discussions of public bodies and public prints. The battle between freedom and oppression waxed hotter and hotter. Freedom must triumph, though the conflict be long and severe.

The recent action of the O. S. General Assembly, has tended much to make the line between pro and anti-slavery more distinct. That action was unlooked for, and surprised many whose sympathies are not with abolitionists, as going too far. The advocates of slavery, in that action struck too hard for their own purpose. But God permitted it, that a bad principle might show its own deformity by its own action; and he will overrule it for the furtherance of a cause which it was designed to thwart. Nothing has been done of late, which will

and it is to be hoped the anti-slavery cause, from this action of the General Assembly, will be seen hereafter.

If the spirit which the subject has excited in our columns of late, sends any of our readers to require an apology, the following is sufficient: 1. The prominence which the providence of God is evidently giving to this subject; and 2. Its vital connection with the moral and religious interests of our country. In the opinion of that distinguished statesman, Ex-Governor Seward, whom no one will consider a fanatic or enthusiast on this subject, "its importance is paramount to that of every other subject which engages our energies." The consideration of the American people.

Still we would be in mind, that there are other subjects of vital importance, which claim a large space in our columns; and likewise, that the hope of success against this and every other form of sin can properly exist only in the prevalence of vital piety. To this, the efforts and prayer of God's people should be specially directed, both as means and an end.—*W. H. Channing.*

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—For the information of our readers, we give, in a condensed form, the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers and pamphlets, as regulated by the act of the Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

ON LETTERS.—Single letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cts. 100 miles and over, 10 " 100 miles and over, 10 " Drop letters (not mailed) 2 "

For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers of 1000 copies or less, sent by Editors or Publishers from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 " 50 miles and over, 15 " Over 100 miles and out of the State, 15 " All sizes over 1,000 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.

ON PAMPHLETS, &c.—Pamphlets, including circulars, any copy, for one ounce or less, each, 5 cts. Each additional ounce, or fractional part thereof, 10 "

Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, 2 cts.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

The following brief description of those counterfeit Bank Notes most likely to be passed off in this community, may, by any person who will take the trouble to examine them, be a safeguard against imposition and loss. All new counterfeiters, as they appear, will be added to this list, and fully described.

KENTUCKY BANKS.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.—A spacious payable to bearer, dated April 1, 1844. Vignette a steamboat with H. Clay on the wheelhouse. No one's ever issued by the Bank.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.—5's payable to B. Band, K. Thurston, Cashier, John S. Sneed, President. Badly executed, generally, and particularly the head in the center of the vignette, which is a poor imitation of the original.

5's letter C. payable to B. M. Hinkley, dated Oct. 6, 1833. The signature coarse and the ink much paler than in the genuine note. Others of the same denomination and date, are payable to W. N. Bell.

BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES.—5's made payable to various persons of the different Branches and of various dates, signed J. C. Gwaltney, Cashier, W. H. Pope, President. Signatures and filling same hand writing—the ink of a bluish tint. They may be detected by observing the circle on the right and left of the vignette. In the genuine note a perfect circle surrounds the vignette, and in the counterfeit it is but partially formed, and the engraving very imperfect. The whole appearance of the counterfeit is calculated to deceive all but judges.

10's counterfeit, letter A, payable to C. S. Morehead, G. C. Gwaltney, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. Signatures well executed. The counterfeit is shorter than the genuine, and in the top line there is a comma (,) before the word Directors.

10's letter B, various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwaltney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Mason & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected, as the stamp is not in the genuine note, and the ink is of a yellowish color, while the genuine is a purplish blue.

20's made payable to R. S. Todd, letter A, dated June 10, 1835, signed J. C. Gwaltney, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. The figure of the Indian on the left hand very imperfectly and coarsely engraved, and filling up badly done.

5's letter C, payable to John F. Campbell, dated 10th March 1835, signed J. C. Gwaltney, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. The vignette is a poor imitation of the original, and the engraving very imperfect.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, Branch—20's letter B, payable to K. T. Scott, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. The vignette is a poor imitation of the original, and the engraving very imperfect.

5's letter B, payable to K. T. Scott, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. The vignette is a poor imitation of the original, and the engraving very imperfect.

10's letter A, payable to K. T. Scott, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. The vignette is a poor imitation of the original, and the engraving very imperfect.

20's letter B, payable to K. T. Scott, Cashier, and John I. Jacob, President. The vignette is a poor imitation of the original, and the engraving very imperfect.

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